

FIG. 1

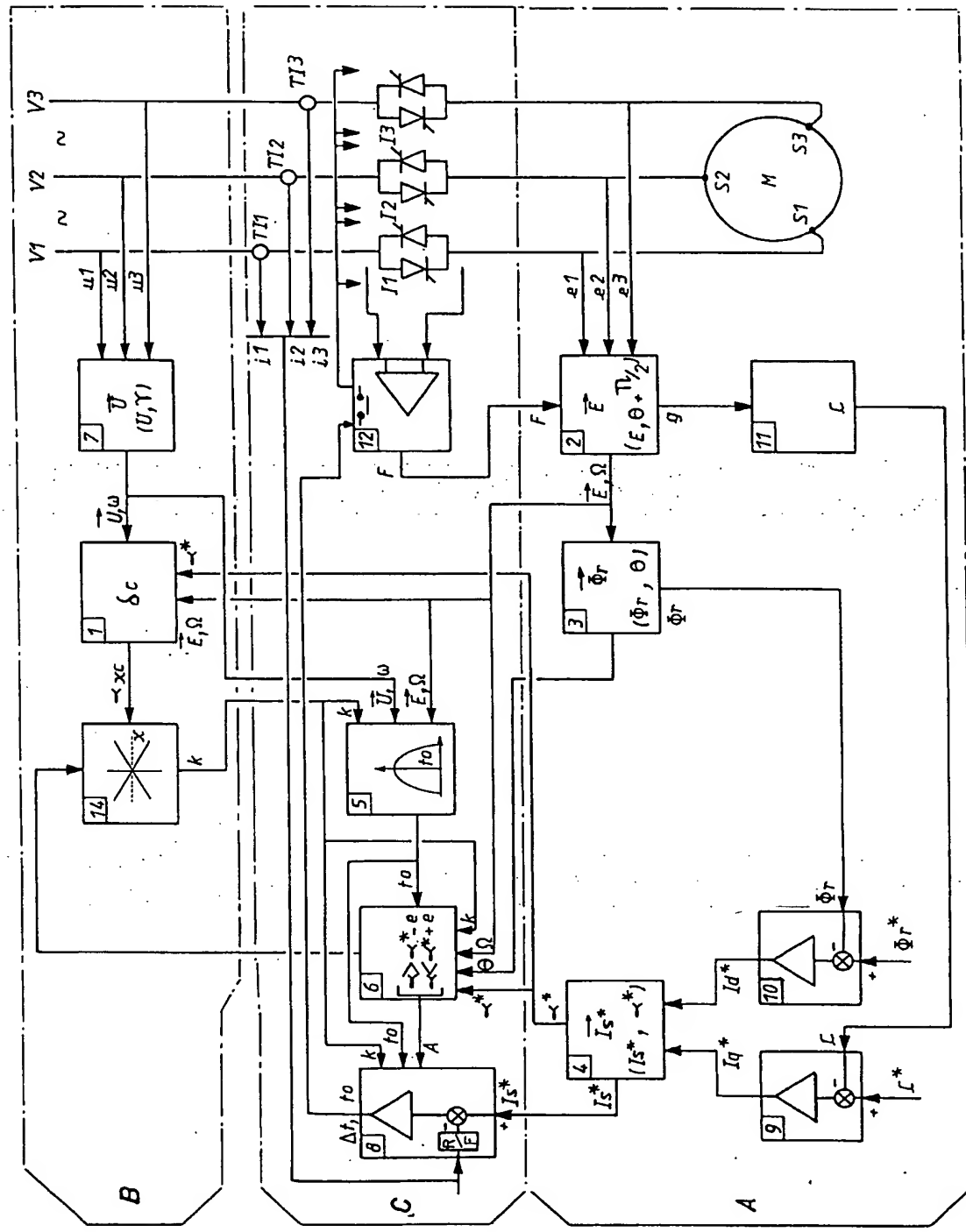


FIG. 2

A vector diagram in a Cartesian coordinate system with origin  $O$  and axes  $x$  and  $y$ . The diagram shows several vectors and angles:

- Vector  $\vec{E}(t_c)$  is in the second quadrant.
- Vector  $\vec{I}_S^*(t_c)$  is in the first quadrant, labeled  $\delta_c$ .
- Vector  $\vec{\phi}_r(t_c)$  is in the first quadrant, labeled  $d$ .
- Vector  $\vec{U}(t_c)$  is in the fourth quadrant, labeled  $\omega$ .
- Vector  $\vec{U}_I$  is perpendicular to  $\vec{E}(t_c)$  at point  $L$ .
- Angle  $\chi^*$  is between  $\vec{U}_I$  and  $\vec{I}_S^*(t_c)$ .
- Angle  $\chi_c$  is between the  $x$ -axis and  $\vec{\phi}_r(t_c)$ .
- Angle  $\theta$  is between  $\vec{\phi}_r(t_c)$  and  $\vec{U}(t_c)$ .
- Angle  $\gamma$  is between the  $x$ -axis and  $\vec{U}(t_c)$ .
- Angle  $\Omega$  is between  $\vec{I}_S^*(t_c)$  and  $\vec{\phi}_r(t_c)$ .
- Angle  $\delta_c$  is between the  $y$ -axis and  $\vec{I}_S^*(t_c)$ .

The diagram shows a 2D Cartesian coordinate system with x and y axes. Six lines, labeled  $k=0$  through  $k=5$ , pass through the origin  $O$ . The lines are distributed as follows:  $k=0$  is in the first quadrant,  $k=1$  is in the second quadrant,  $k=2$  is in the second quadrant (steeper than  $k=1$ ),  $k=3$  is in the third quadrant,  $k=4$  is in the fourth quadrant, and  $k=5$  is in the fourth quadrant (steeper than  $k=4$ ). A vector  $\vec{I}_s^*(t_c)$  is drawn in the first quadrant. An angle  $\delta(k)$  is marked between the positive x-axis and the line  $k=0$ . A curved arrow labeled  $\Omega$  indicates a counter-clockwise rotation.

3/4

FIG. 4

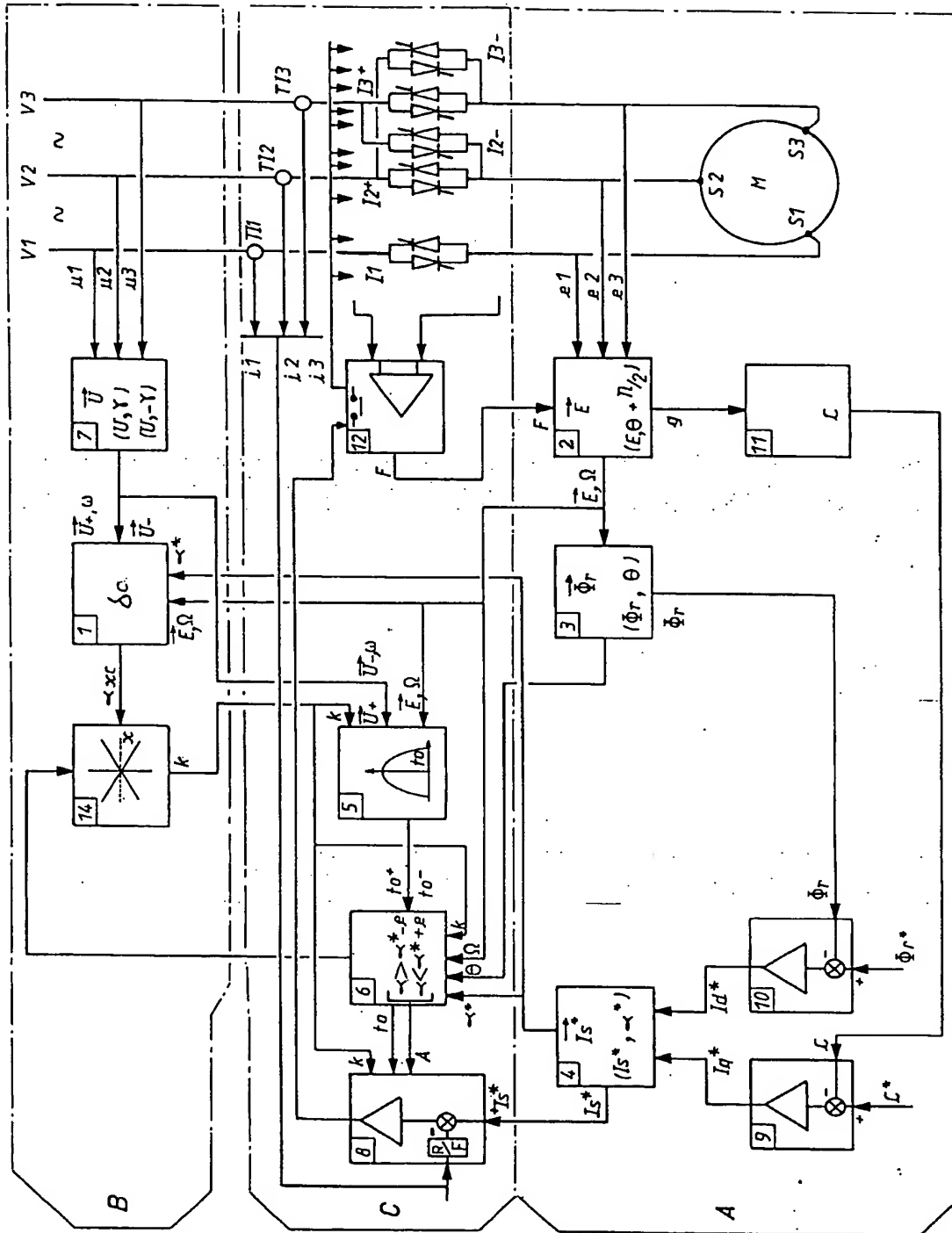


FIG. 5

